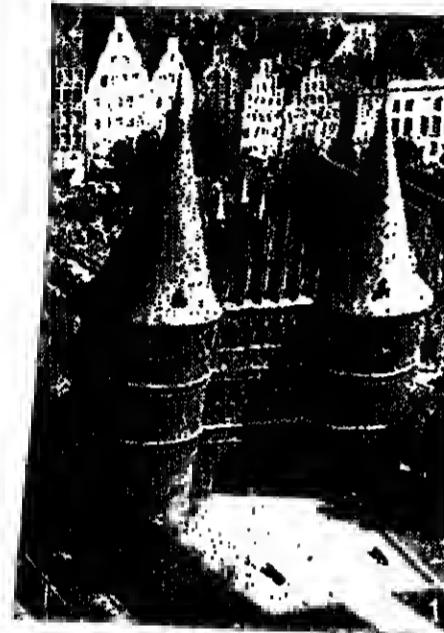


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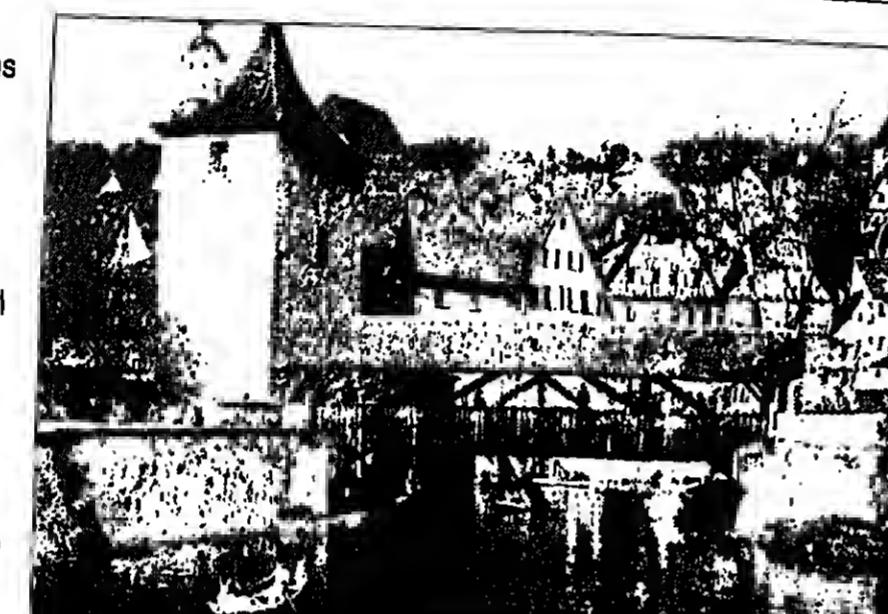
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## Genscher's optimism at UN founded on reality

Nordwest  
Zeitung

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher called for even more far-reaching disarmament agreements between the superpowers when he addressed the United Nations general assembly.

He also called for the dismantling of what he called "enemy clichés" and for more cooperation in sectors such as environmental protection.

Yet nothing he had to say was really new. Comparison with earlier speeches of his showed that he had made all these points on more than one occasion at the United Nations.

The difference was that in the past it had been primarily wishful thinking – this time political reality underpinned Genscher's vision of mankind as a community meant on survival.

The agreement on a total, worldwide elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles that President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev plan to sign before the year's end will indeed be a "historic step."

It may not eliminate the nuclear threat to either East or West, especially as it will lead to the dismantling of a mere four per cent or so of the superpowers' total nuclear potential.

But it must be seen in a historic light as being the first major disarmament agreement between the superpowers since the ABM Treaty, which was signed 15 years ago.

And it has only been possible because both sides are definitely and predominantly disposed toward reducing their nuclear stockpiles.

This resolve, underscored by a practical agreement, is what prompted Herr Genscher to make the optimistic remark that an "irresistible development" that paved the way for a better world had begun.

A warning must be sounded against excessive enthusiasm. True, the superpowers are resolved for the first time in 15 years to disarm rather than rear.

Yet it is an equally established fact that good intentions and the ability to put them into political practice are the

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most reluctant bedfellows. Only if Mr Gorbachev is taken at his word and persuaded to scrap all-powerful Soviet conventional arms too will we know for sure whether security will continue to be assured.

The rapprochement between the superpowers has made one of Bonn's wishes come true and Herr Genscher has every reason for taking a positive view of the breakthrough achieved in the medium-range sector.

But there are no grounds for taking it easy over the disarmament negotiations that must follow this breakthrough.

The Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts in Central Europe were first mooted about 20 years and have inobtrusively marked time in the Austrian capital for 14 years. They are a case in point.

They ought to bring back down to earth with a bump everyone who has visions of swift progress on disarmament agreements that serve the cause of mutual security.

In 14 years in Vienna the parties to the MBFR talks have not even agreed on uniform mutual balanced force reduction criteria, let alone on a uniform terminology.

The Soviet Union and the West are unable to agree on what they mean by "balanced."

Bodo Schulte  
(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg,  
25 September 1987)



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) with US Secretary of State George Shultz in New York for the UN General Assembly meeting. (Photo: dpa)

## Words of the week are in everybody's vocabulary

New thinking are the words of the week in New York. It is Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze's favourite turn and was twice mentioned by Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the UN General Assembly.

President Reagan may not personally have used the term, but at the crucial juncture in his own appearance in the

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

UN he did demonstrate what might be termed new thinking. The term was mainly used at the UN to describe the uncommonly hopeful prospects of disarmament and in East-West relations.

Mr Shevardnadze said in his speech to the General Assembly that the world was on the brink of major changes. Where the day before only a black will had been visible, a view into the far distance was now possible.

Mr Shevardnadze's style and appearance in New York impressed the Bonn UN delegation – and many other delegations as well.

He called for the arms race to be replaced by a "concept of adequate stockpiles" and a comprehensive peace system.

For Herr Genscher the Germans have more to do than breathe a sigh of relief at the onset of "new thinking" in East and West.

Their role is that of a motive force for detente. Herr Genscher's call is for the new movement in Ostpolitik to be combined with progress toward European integration.

Even President Reagan engaged in new thinking. Having once condemned the Soviet Union as the realm of evil, he now offered the Russians a competition between systems on the basis of "realistic and stable" methods.

This offer sounded so much like peaceful coexistence and detente that many found an old Reagan speaking new words hard to recognise.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 25 September 1987)

## Pinochet yields under pressure

Beatriz Brinkmann, a Chilean teacher of German extraction, has assumed symbolic status in the human rights dispute.

In Valdivia, where many ethnic Germans live, she has been released from prison and deported to West Germany after paying a 300-mark bond.

She had been charged with subversive activity and illegal ownership of weapons as a member of the Communist Party and the public prosecutor had called for her to be sentenced to three years and a day in prison.

This extra day would have meant she would not be entitled to remission of sentence. But the Chilean judiciary is an instrument of dictatorship.

The Chilean authorities released Frau Brinkmann under external pressure and deported her to the Federal Republic.

Bonn Labour Minister and deputy CDU leader Norbert Blüm, SPD Bundestag member Freimut Duwe, German diplomats and others were able to visit her in prison.

That at least is possible in General Pinochet's dictatorship, in contrast to a number of other dictatorial regimes.

All were told that she had been subjected to electric shock torture by the CNI, or secret police, after she was arrested in September 1986. She has consistently denied allegations of owning arms.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry took a positive view of the German call for her release in May, but the authorities in Santiago suddenly recalled the "independence" of the military judiciary.

General Pinochet faces renewed accusations of human rights breaches at the UN General Assembly, which is why he has yielded in this case.

He may not have agreed to release political prisoners facing death penalties, but he has shown clemency in individual cases where he can hope to ease external pressure.

Similarly, increasing numbers of left-wing politicians are being allowed to return from exile. They even include former government ministers under President Allende.

So the "strong-arm" tactics demanded of the Chilean dictator by extreme right-wing parties are at times relaxed.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 25 September 1987)

## ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

## Helsinki accords get a raised profile as missiles deal is agreed on

**N**ow agreement has been reached on medium-range INF missile disarmament, efforts to arrange further negotiations on conventional and tactical nuclear arms reduction within the CSCE, or Helsinki, framework have gained in importance.

Bonn is particularly interested, as it is in helping to ensure that the Vienna follow-up conference, reconvened on 22 September after its summer recess, makes headway in other sectors of European trans-bloc cooperation.

As Bonn's views on this subject differ from America's, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appealed, in a gesture clearly aimed at the United States in particular, to all parties to the Vienna conference to bear in mind all sectors of the 1975 CSCE Final Act, or Helsinki accords, and their responsibility for the conference's success.

### Wasted time

The Washington INF arrangement disproves all who felt the superpowers might yet cross swords over the objectives agreed at the October 1986 Reykjavik summit, arguing that European security interests must be defended.

The Europeans have wasted invaluable months arguing over this point rather than preparing for the new and dynamic development that has arisen in security policy.

Yet it was they who played a major initial role, at the Stockholm conference on confidence-building and disarma-

**F**or Poland, the German Question is fraught with national factors and complexes of its own.

Poland has normalised relations with West Germany; it makes constant assurances that it is a friend of East Germany.

But it follows with close attention and sometimes with undisguised scepticism all that goes on between the two German states.

The Poles did more than just look on like committed first-nighters in the orchestra stalls at the intra-German political spectacular when Herr Honecker, the East Berlin leader, visited West Germany last month.

They engaged in travel diplomacy of their own to make it clear to East Berlin that they claimed a role along the lines of an active auxiliary director in staging the intra-German show.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Ozechowski visited East Berlin before Herr Honecker, the East Berlin leader, visited Bonn.

And while Herr Honecker was still making headlines in the Saar and in Munich, influential Polish politbureau member and expert on German affairs Josef Czyrek visited the East German capital.

Only a few days after Herr Honecker's spectacular visit to the West the Polish leader, Mr Jaruzelski, arrived in East Berlin to learn at first hand how East Germany assessed the situation.

It was noted with some alarm in Warsaw that in 1984 Poland and Czechoslovakia had joined forces to prevent the intra-

### General-Anzeiger

ment in Europe, in paving the way for this development.

The Stockholm conference both prepared the atmosphere and drew up a model solution on the key feature of a generally applicable verification system.

Agreement on on-the-spot inspection was, as the INF talks have shown, a titillating move for all sectors of disarma-

ment. There have been attempts to belittle the INF terms as agreed, and the 1,567 Soviet and 316 US warheads, plus the Bundeswehr Pershings' six dozen, that are to be scrapped, and their carriers with them undeniably make up a mere three per cent of the entire nuclear potential.

But the key factor is that the INF agreement is the first-ever genuine disarmament move. It relates to a weapon system sector that is extremely dangerous for Europe and its repercussions, as in Strelak, extend far beyond the INF sector.

The solution to the verification problem and other important technical details it involves make the INF a pace-setter in the planned 50-per-cent reduction in the superpowers' strategic nuclear arsenals.

It could also pave the way for subsequent negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and for the conclusion of a UN convention on a global ban on chemical weapons.

In contrast to the comprehensive programme embodied in the Final Act at Helsinki the United States has always, and most unhesitatingly, interpreted the

• By both including in the treaty terms and for the first time putting into practice the elimination of a drastic imbalance, the INF agreement will also pave the way for conventional disarmament moves.

It may only be a model for the elimination of a single, but extremely dangerous weapon category, but it could prove invaluable by being applicable to conventional weapons systems too.

• The treaty thus testifies to the earnest of both superpowers in their desire for disarmament. That and its specific contents make it a significant factor in confidence-building that is likely to come into its own in other fields of world affairs, such as joint bids by Washington and Moscow to end the Gulf War.

The Vienna talks between members of Nato and the Warsaw Pact on the mandate of the conferences on conventional disarmament and other confidence-building measures within the CSCE framework are now entering their crucial phase.

They too are likely to benefit from the INF agreement, although the US desire to control further developments and limit European leeway is clearly apparent.

The independent group of neutral and non-aligned states, with a weight that has often been felt to be tiresome, are definitely not to be allowed to bring influence to bear on the disarmament talks.

"What interests us," he said, "is to benefit people directly, not how governments portray themselves."

Hoff, B.  
(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 21 September)

## Poland's interest in all things German is more than casual

### STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

German summit on grounds of past interests.

This time such heavy artillery was not trained on the West, but there was no mistaking a degree of official scepticism.

That in itself is hardly surprising inasmuch as the fundamental political factors are unchanged, and the Poles' attitudes were much more guarded than, say, their Soviet counterparts in their accompaniment to Herr Honecker's visit to Bonn.

The Polish Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* took the precaution of reminding the East German leader that his visit had only been possible as a result of the "correct and consistent policy pursued by all the socialist states."

Blow discipline had laid the ground for inviolability of borders. In return the German workers' and peasants' state was expected to demonstrate eternal solidarity with the socialist camp.

For Poland the intra-German summit would only make positive sense if it were to contribute toward consolidation of the post-war status quo in Europe

Helsinki records as a pure human charter.

That enables Washington to guide the CSCE process in keeping with its views. A similar approach is evident at the Vienna CSCE; following the conference, the aim of which is to headway in detente not only between the superpowers but throughout Europe.

They decided that, if this is what the Greens were all about, they would not bother coming again.

Every undeniable step forward in man rights is countered with new, more far-reaching demands, the proposals on East-West economic, scientific, technological and environmental cooperation are ignored, diluted and European interest in conventional disarmament is dismissed as a minor concern.

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Hoff, B.  
(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 21 September)

and thus help to end all conceivable remaining doubts about Poland's western border, the Oder-Neisse line.

In Polish eyes any attempt to renew intra-German ties in the direction of even the appearance of the German Question still being open would pose a threat to the post-Europe.

In relations between Poland and GDR there is undoubtedly the same issue of who plays second fiddle to Soviet Union in the socialist

but the overriding fact remains that the system of intra-German normalization forms part of a wider framework as the East as in the West.

Any extension to the leeway open to the two German states will confirm the subject of limitations, the boundaries they cannot waive single-handedly. So there is no room for illusion.

The impression the Oldenburg conference conveyed was that of the Greens for

A member of the right-wing extremist *Deutsche Volksunion*, or German People's Union, won its single seat in the Bremen state assembly after a huge spending campaign estimated to have cost it between two and three million marks.

en, or over five per cent in Bremen's neighbouring town further up the River Weser, it got only 3 per cent overall, but that didn't matter under this local application of the five-per-cent poll regulation.

Two DVU members have also been elected to the Bremerhaven city council. Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Free Democrats and Greens all say this is appalling.

The leading DVU candidate in Bremerhaven and prospective state assemblyman, a 61-year-old shipbuilding engineer called Hans Altermann, was not available to answer telephone inquiries on the day after the polls.

Dieter Klink, SPD president of the Bremen assembly says Herr Altermann

will be very much out on a limb in relations with other parties.

His parliamentary options would be limited, as an individual member could neither submit written questions to the Senate nor apply for an emergency hearing. He could merely table motions.

The DVU is opposed to local government franchise for foreign residents and advocates deportation of criminal foreigners and bogus applicants for political asylum.

Given equal qualifications, German

will be subjected to even stronger pressure by their coalition allies the CSU and the FDP. That was a poor starting-point for the Chancellor's meeting with the CSU leader, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, who already sees the CDU as to blame for the decline in the Bonn coalition's electoral fortunes.

*Continued on page 12*

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 26 September 1987)

### ■ HOME AFFAIRS

## Greens' post-mortem draws a round of yawns

the most part being pale but calm and collected. The atmosphere resembled that of a full-scale crisis staff session.

Joschka Fischer was not pilloried as expected for having said in a newspaper interview that he felt an immediate phase-out of atomic energy was unrealistic.

In a personal statement the former Hessian Environment Minister merely said he felt a "first phase-out" was "not feasible at present."

Delegates expressed little more than mild dissatisfaction at the holding of separate press conference on the Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein election results by the Greens' national executive committee and the parliamentary board of the Greens in the Bonn Bundestag.

The voting marathon went ahead along lines customary among the Greens. The initial tenor of opinion af-

most detailed proposal drawn up by a panel including "independent personalities."

• a decentralised system of foundations for individual *Länder*;

• a "movement model" based on social protest and action groups

• and a "women's foundation" in which women were to hold the purse-strings and concentrate mainly on emancipatory projects.

The voting marathon went ahead along lines customary among the Greens. The initial tenor of opinion af-

ter a first, but indecisive straight fight seemed to favour a decentralised solution, but what then?

Supporters of the Böll Foundation withdrew their motion, as did the women's group theirs, and an hour after the conference was originally scheduled to end the *Länder* foundation proposal was also withdrawn.

Shortly beforehand a conference majority had entrusted a commission with clarifying details of setting up a foundation. Yet the issue the Oldenburg conference was convened to discuss was shelved until the next gathering.

The power struggle over a Green party-political foundation ended, like all power struggles in the party, where it began with the failure of the two wings, ideological unyielding but more confused than ever, to be reconciled.

*Dagmar Deckstein*  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 September 1987)

## Land Premier resigns over smear-campaign charges

**S**chleswig-Holstein Premier Uwe Barschel, the Schleswig-Holstein Premier, has resigned following allegations in the magazine, *Der Spiegel*, that a former publicity man on his Christian Democrat campaign team had been ordered to dig up information for a smear campaign against the Social Democrat leader in the election last month, Björn Engholm. The Social Democrats emerged as the biggest single party in the election but the CDU was in a position to carry on governing with the support of the Free Democrats and the sole representative of another minority party. But what will happen now is not known.

**S**chleswig-Holstein Premier Uwe Barschel's resignation hardly came as a surprise. It was an admission not of personal guilt but of political responsibility in an affair which is certain to take months before the parliamentary and court aspects are cleared up.

Dr Barschel has given no assurance, and it rings true, that he would have been prepared to resign earlier but hesitated in full agreement with his party, the Christian Democrats.

The state assembly election results left the CDU with a potential coalition majority of one in Schleswig-Holstein, and his resignation could lead to the party losing its ability to govern.

That could still happen. The crucial issue in the days and weeks ahead will be whether the CDU aims at a solution on the basis of the 13 September election results or seeks salvation in fresh elections.

The Christian Democrats have at least been relieved of the burden of

their local leader possibly succumbing to gradual wear and tear under the pressure of protracted Watergate-style investigations.

They have regained the momentum of action, although no one can say for sure how they will now fare.

Even if they agree to coalition terms with the Free Democrats they will still not command a majority in the state assembly, merely level-pegging with the Opposition, or so it would seem.

The Social Democrats hope fresh elections would sweep them into power. Their moderate losses in mid-September could be followed by a much more crushing defeat at the polls if fresh elections were called.

The Free Democrats barely succeeded in polling the five per cent they needed to get back into the state assembly.

Having dithered between cooperation with the CDU and the personal slight of refusing to pose for Press photographers alongside Herr Barschel at coalition talks, they can do no more than guess how they might fare in fresh elections.

Only a strong local leader, such as Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, could boost the CDU's confidence, yet as *Land* leader of the Christian Democrats he must share the blame for dirty tricks during the campaign.

Dr Stoltenberg's potential role poses national, not just local problems. If he were to return to Kiel of the moment he ought to be submitting proposals on how to finance his tax reform package, the Bonn government might find itself in a difficult position.

Chancellor Kohl and the CDU would be subjected to even stronger pressure by their coalition allies the CSU and the FDP. That was a poor starting-point for the Chancellor's meeting with the CSU leader, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, who already sees the CDU as to blame for the decline in the Bonn coalition's electoral fortunes.

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### Huge spending in poll by extreme right

#### Frankfurter Neue Presse

Job applicants must be given preference over non-Germans. As DVU leaflets proclaimed: "Hospitality is all well and good, but Germany must stay German!"

Instead of spending billions on abuse of asylum application provisions, the authorities should spend the money on

Germans in difficulty through no fault of their own."

The stirring DVU slogan (or so its supporters would like to feel) is: "Send German Money on German Tasks."

During the election campaign the party held no public meetings, but it spent an estimated DM2m to DM3m on election propaganda, or over twice as much as all other parties combined.

It campaigned as the *Liste D* ("for "Deutschland"), an election alliance of the DVU and National Democrats formed in Munich last spring.

The DVU, founded in Munich in 1971, is considered a catchment basin for former NPD supporters.

In its ideological orientation, it is largely agreed with the NPD, says the

*Continued on page 12*

## DEFENCE

## Row over plan to increase length of civil alternative to conscription

A total of 72,000 people are serving 20 months of civilian service as an alternative to 15 months of conscription. Plans have been drawn up to increase the civilian alternative to 24 months and military service to 18 in 1990. It is a controversial move.

Peter Hintze, the Bonn government commissioner for conscientious objectors who do social work rather than military service, says the proposed extension of the civil alternative is a "crucial contribution toward domestic peace."

Objectors don't agree. Manfred Wagner, who speaks for an organisation representing the interests of the 72,000 Zivis, as they are called, dismisses this as "laughable."

Many feel the longer civilian period amounts to a declaration of war.

The extension is to be made in return for a simplification of conscientious objection procedures.

Herr Wagner feels the commissioner's talk of peace is cynical because pressure of work on Zivis, as conscript social workers are known, is steadily increasing.

Less and less attention is paid to the motivation that prompts people to object to military service. Strike action and protest moves are one outcome, an increasing number of transfer applications another.

This category of social work is accompanied by severe stress — and suicide rates much higher than among servicemen.

Hintze has little inclination to go into such problems. When he has anything to say on the subject, as at a Loccum Protestant Academy conference on "Civil Service in the Throes of Change," he tends to opt for simplicity and harmony.

Neither qualitatively nor quantitatively is any such change in the offing, he says. He reassures potential employers that there will continue to be at least 50,000 Zivis a year until the end of the century.

He says this figure is definite, irrespective of low birth rates in the 1970s and 1980s or of longer service.

He also claims that: "Civil service is so arranged to do justice to conscientious individual skills and interests."

More critical observers say this aspect is a key reason why young volunteer social workers lose all motivation after seven or eight months as conscript novices.

They cease to be regarded as individuals with a right to be taken seriously. They are no longer regarded as conscientious objectors but as cheap hired labour.

They are increasingly put to work in the toughest, marginal areas of social work, such as looking after wheelchair-bound patients, and themselves steadily isolated on the outskirts of society.

No-one who has come straight from school and not learnt the trade can possibly hope to stand the strain of work of this kind for longer than a year or so.

As conscientious objectors, says Rev. Ulrich Finckh, Zivis want to do something for peace, with the emphasis on international, national and social peace.

In work with the handicapped Zivis are accounted for 23 per cent of 22 hours, and 96 per cent of individuals of the seriously handicapped, 9 per cent of ambulance and taxi drivers for the handicapped.

They seldom have an opportunity of doing so and are often prohibited from working in this sector, he says. They are not allowed to tell others that they are conscientious objectors and are segregated from non-handicapped children as though they were lepers.

Only one stone is missing from the mosaic of disrespect that makes social service a punishment posting.

The final school year is to be cut short to enable conscripts to serve the longer period in the Bundeswehr without forfeiting a college semester, whereas Zivis stand to forfeit an entire year.

Employers see them mainly as low-cost labour. They are bound to, Finckh says. Zivis cut manpower and other labour.

Protestant Church moves were at one stage made to consider setting up a "sozial peace service" as an independent alternative to military service.

It was to concentrate on peace work, reconciliation and international understanding and enable staff to think their lives and objectives over during their service period.

These ideas have been largely abandoned, due to political pressure and to everyday routine.

What is left, says Gerhard Hoffmann of the Protestant Church social services department in Hessen-Nassau, is the reserve army of conscript social workers.

Their role is to bridge the gap between a growing need for social work to cater for the old, the sick and the handicapped and the constraints of government economies.

Legally, the employment of Zivis is supposed to be "neutral" in its effect on the labour market.

If this requirement were taken seriously, they ought only to be employed in social work, in addition to qualified staff to improve the quality of life for the people they help to look after.

In reality, Hoffmann says, "civil" service is increasingly degraded to "labour" service with conscripts doing regular jobs in social work and taking the place of trained social workers.

There is no longer a shortage of skilled social workers. Unemployment, Finckh says, is a serious problem among social workers, nurses and even doctors.

Every Zivi who is employed in these sectors does more trained staff out of a job and prevents them from providing the skilled service they are in a position to give.

No-one stops to consider whether financing both Zivis and unemployed social workers makes economic sense. From the individual employer's viewpoint it is clearly lucrative. But that is as far as it goes.

Herr Hintze sees no problem here either. "The efficacy of our social ser-

vices," he says, "is not determined by the civil service."

Bremen sociologist Jürgen Bland has taken a closer look at the situation investigating the work of Zivis in Bremen.

The 525 Zivis in welfare service were found to incur roughly 10 per cent of overall staff hours, and 18.8 per cent of the hours logged by full-time staff.

"Civil service" had long ceased to be an extra in many sectors. It was an integral part of a system that in many respects would cease to function if it were no longer available.

In work with the handicapped Zivis accounted for 23 per cent of 22 hours, and 96 per cent of individuals of the seriously handicapped, 9 per cent of ambulance and taxi drivers for the handicapped.

Zivis log 91 per cent of mobile service man-hours, 66 per cent of mobile wheels and 52 per cent of ambulances for the handicapped.

Zivis calculate the cash saving on the basis of an unskilled Zivi man-hour costing DM15, as against DM26 for an hour's work by a skilled person.

The 525 Bremen Zivis saved DM170 a year, while the 72,000 Zivis all over the country saved a massive DM2.3 billion.

Professor Blandow says the very least that must be done is to spend seven

months training Zivis for special work and to provide in-service training thereafter.

But that means out of the question: present the state is not even in a position to provide the statutory introductory courses for Zivis. Herr Hintze says they are available for only one in two and that, for the foreseeable future.

Employers have no interest in using them for any length of time, officials in charge of the service evidently take a dim view of in-service training.

Herr Hintze may say he feels it is extremely important, but the fact is the five hours a week for "social service" study has been cut to two, inference being that two hours a week reflect on your work is ample.

Zivis are viewed with increasing dissatisfaction by the trade unions, object to the hiring of cut-price unskilled staff when trained men with women are not of work.

Alfred Lorenz, works councillor at Bremen hospital, says:

"There is no regulation requiring hospitals to economise by hiring Zivis. Regular staff can do everything they like as well as Zivis. The hospital ought to budget accordingly its wage costs."

Works councils in Bremen's five authority hospitals and a long-time hospital aim to dispense with the services of the present 150 Zivis. They will be allowed to serve their time, approval for replacements will be held.

Herr Lorenz does not mean to that the work Zivis do in hospitals is perfunctious, anything but. Yet there is surely a difference between coming to work under orders and trained hospital staff working under normal conditions.

For Germans everywhere, regardless which part of Germany they come from, Königsberg is still first and foremost a forbidden city.

Only three Germans are still permitted

## PERSPECTIVE

## Rumania cashes in by exporting ethnic German minority to the West

Breeding Germans is more profitable than breeding pigs, Rumanian officials cynically say about President Ceausescu's emigration policy.

Ethnic German migrants earn more hard currency in deutschmarks per head than the best pork bellies, they say.

There is more than a grain of truth in this joke about Rumania's dwindling German minority, the Siebenbürgen Saxons and the Banat Swabians.

Romania pays a capitation fee of DM8,000 to DM10,000 for each of the 11,000-14,000 ethnic Germans a year who migrate to the Federal Republic.

Most emigrate to West Germany, a few to Austria. They are part of a steady exodus of ethnic Germans from areas where they and their forbears have lived for 800 years.

At this rate virtually no native German-speakers will be left in Siebenbürgen or Banat by the end of the century.

President Ceausescu thus seems to be well on his way to achieving his objective of transforming Rumania into a single-nation state, although he may find the two million ethnic Hungarians a tougher nut to crack.

Ethnic Hungarians, with powerful official backing from neighbouring Hungary, are stubbornly struggling to preserve their national identity.

Ethnic Germans have long abandoned hope. Most of them have only one objective: to see the back of Rumania, whether by emigration or, if not possible, as soon as possible — and for good.

Despite Bonn's cash payments many

of them find it far from easy to get out. A 60-year-old woman set fire to herself in protest outside the German embassy in Bucharest only a few weeks ago.

Maria Mesmer, prevented by the Rumanian police from even setting foot in the German embassy, poured a can of petrol over herself, set fire to it and died before anyone could rush to her assistance.

She evidently sought to draw attention to the inhuman conditions suffered by ethnic Germans who apply to corrupt officials for exit visas.

Before issuing passports the authorities demand from ethnic Germans an exorbitant private ransom payment equivalent to between DM5,000 and DM10,000.

Most cannot possibly raise this kind of money, not even by selling everything they own — their home, their farm, their goods and chattels.

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They leave behind their home, their farm, their family and a cultural heritage stretching back centuries that then falls foul of Rumanian assimilation.

That was roughly what befell Maria Mesmer. Her two children were allowed

In practice, it is another matter, as spectacular "denationalisation" measures show. German-language teaching has been restricted, being limited in many schools to language lessons.

German-speaking teachers are assigned to Rumanian-speaking classes and vice-versa.

The historic appearance of former German communities is systematically destroyed by demolishing entire streets and defacing them with high-rise housing.

So it is hardly surprising that "Saxons" and "Swabians" are no longer keen on the old country. Besides, as one migrant inevitably attracts the next, there is a steadily growing vacuum that is filled by ethnic Rumanians.

This was demonstrated at the last confirmation classes held at the

Schwarze Kirche in Kronstadt, Siebenbürgen.

Only five of the 18 children had all-German parents (although some were children of mixed marriages).

So classes were partly held in Rumanian — for the first time ever.

Another typical instance of Rumanian assimilation is the fate of Wurmloch, a large rural district in Siebenbürgen that was all-German only a few years ago.

The local clergyman, a rugged German with duelling scars who, like nearly all the Siebenbürgen Saxons, had served in the Prinz Eugen SS division, lamented that Wurmloch had no future.

The entire community had applied, unsuccessfully, for visas to migrate to the Federal Republic, he complained. Sooner or later they will all have left.

Erich Grolig  
(*Frankfurter Zeitung*, 4 September 1987)

of poor-quality paint, mainly in pastel shades of blue, yellow and pink.

Redbrick walls have also been painted over, totally changing their outward appearance, not to say ruining their architectural character.

Where churches once stood, such as the Holy Trinity, near the main station, Soviet planners have long built a cinema, the October, and Gagarin Park with water-sprouting fountains.

A gigantic flyover taking traffic past the former stock exchange, now a seamens' cultural centre, to the Hotel Kaliningrad, a soulless modern building, calls to mind similar West German civil engineering feats of the 1960s.

The officials who designed this concrete monster clearly had no interest in pedestrians. There are no pedestrian crossings and -Moskwitch, Zhitlou and Dnepr drivers seem to play cat and mouse with people on foot.

In the 1960s Soviet bulldozers flattened the ruins of Königsberg Castle, which could well have been restored. Kaliningrad engineers are still trying to build a skyscraper on the site.

Construction work on what is planned as a town hall, or House of the City Soviet, has marked time for three years. Stress analysis has posed problems.

Work is to be resumed on a limited scale this autumn. Rumour has it that the building is now to be a hotel.

Might that mean Kaliningrad will soon have sufficient hotel accommodation to allow 300,000 ethnic German survivors of East Prussia to revisit the city where they were born and bred? Ulf Würfel  
(*Hannoversche Allgemeine*, 16 September 1987)

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## ■ BUSINESS

## Increased leisure time fuels boom in board games

**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

Just in case, Johann Rüttiger and his brother filled their car tank before heading off for the casino in Salzburg.

Just in case, each man left his checkbook at home and instead took along 300 marks in cash.

Their luck held — for fully half an hour. Then they drove home again, penniless.

The drive gave Rüttiger, a graphic artist from Nuremberg, time to ponder: the thoughts led him to draw up for a board game featuring the glittering world of casinos. A board games maker liked the idea — and soon Las Vegas came on to the market.

A slightly altered version of his game was one of the exhibits of a British manufacturer at Spiel 87, an international board games congress in Essen.

The 40-year-old Rüttiger is now one of the established figures in the games business, which is going through a boom which seems to have no end.

Playing board games has become trendy again for adults. It used to be Monopoly and other games which reflected either the commercial or social aspirations predominant in society. Today, that is changing a little, and there are environment-oriented games on sale.

The major problem is still keeping players' competitive urges puffed up, and all the successful games riding the boom are able to provide both excitement and entertainment.

The influences of science fiction and other types of literary fantasy are easy to see in the ever-cleverer forms of demented. Compared with this, the original idea is merely the basis for a series of variations.

The same applies to games known as "strategy games." In 10,000 German living rooms, "Mr X" is hunted. He is a gangster who time and time again succeeds in eluding the police. The chase involves Scotland Yard on the hunt through the streets of London.

Playing roles is now the thing so that plastic or wooden pieces or figures are going out of fashion and the murderer and the detective are played by the players.

The living room becomes the scene of the crime. Instead of inviting friends to

a television evening or to look at slides, they are now invited to a crime party with the inspiring handle of "Night Flight to Death."

The invitation cards which tell guests which role they are to play, come with the game. There is even a cassette of taped music so the right atmosphere can be captured. It is all very simple: a certain Dr Schäfer has fallen from a Zeppelin and the murderer is wanted — it is, of course, one of the guests.

Each round ends with a bout of probing questioning so that among the Baroness Adele von Schwanzefels, the happy-go-lucky actress Mirzi Marzini, and five others, the pieces are gradually put together until the identity of the murderer is eventually discovered.

It is said that the game can take up the entire night. But a note of warning: "Night Flight to Death" is a once-only game. When it is over, it goes into the rubbish bin.

The fascination of role playing has even been recognised by the federal centre of political education which wants to make democracy something that the less politically minded young people want to take part in.

The attraction of cerebral involvement is clear; but that doesn't mean that the four basic components of board games, the dice, the board, the figures and cards, are no longer used. The dice especially remains the only way younger players have a chance of winning.

Of course, Rüttiger, as a graphic artist, is concerned with the form and appearance of his games. The first of his trilogy of games called the "The Three Magicians" was in 1985 awarded the Game of the Year award.

His fantastic world of magicians, conjurers and children of kings can imbue players with a feeling of identification — almost as in "Night Flight to Death."

Observers at Essen say that after a few minutes, players don't refer to each other by name. Instead they name the person by his or her role — master, king or princess.

What makes these games so fascinating? Rosemarie Geu, press-spokesperson for the congress, suspects that for many people it is the chance of taking part in the world of fairy tales.

In Essen, nothing was merely laid out for display or exhibited. Games were sim-



Las Vegas comes to the living room.

(Photo: Rudolf Kreitl)

ply played and played and played. There is obviously no lack of ideas. Several years ago when a group of pensioners was asked how many board games they knew, they came up with 600 names.

At this congress, about 85 originators showed off a total of 207 new games. A good dozen of them were thought up by Rüttiger. With a cut of 6 per cent of the retail price, he admits candidly to having 500 of his ideas in jail.

The ideas for his games come from experiences in life. But first he tests the games out on his own children. He says children are quick to find weak spots.

There is enough stimulation where he and his family lives, in a 200-year-old converted mill. There is plenty of animal life and vegetable life and environmental aspects to provide inspiration.

A game called "Mensch ärgere Dich nicht" first came out 75 years ago and it has remained the best seller of all board games in Germany. But few people have any idea of who invented it and under what circumstances.

Today things have changed. Rüttiger's games and those of his contemporaries have clearly marked on the packaging who thought up the ideas and the rules.

But often, a single person is not responsible. Peter Gross, product manager of one of the market leaders, says some games were developed by a whole team.

He says it is easy to spend three quarters of a year and 150,000 marks in development.

Now there is even a spoon-bending game, a sort of Uri Geller game called Magic Spoon which depends on dexterity.

A plastic fist holds a spoon which is

capable of bending. Children are meant

to learn to get the idea and feel of weight by placing discs of various weight into the spoon until it bends.

Franz Gien likes telling the story of Trevor Pepperell, from Britain, who thought up a game about money while he was in jail. The former millionaire who brought his financial institute to ruin used his experience to good advantage and tested his invention out on a specialist group 500 of his fellow inmates.

The industry says that almost all games are suitable for everybody from six to 99 years of age.

But investigations have revealed that in fact that many of these board games have a dubious sort of attraction that gets the better of many adults. Even when there is meant to be an element of luck, in most instances there is only one winner.

Everyone wants to be the best, the fastest, the cleverest. Anyone who does not want to submit himself or herself to the rules and deliberately allows a partner to win is a spoilt, perverse person who runs the game of his fascination.

The main reason why more adults are playing more board games is indicated because people now have more leisure time.

In the last 30 years, leisure time has doubled, and not everybody wants to sit in front of television the whole time.

Naturally, Johann Rüttiger already has an idea for his next game. The inspiration came from his romantic old self. It deals with the extra-terrestrial and is called Green Men Who Came To Earth.

Rudolf Kreitl  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 21 September 1987)

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## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## Solar energy mooted as The Ultimate Solution

**DIE WELT**  
WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL NEWS

able of solving the most pressing energy problem in rural areas, the lack of fuel."

By the year 2001 India plans to meet 20 per cent of its energy needs from renewable sources.

Small- and smallest-scale generators based on wind, biomass and solar energy will make a major contribution of 15,000 megawatts toward this transformation.

Photovoltaics, or direct conversion of light into power by means of semiconductors, has lately hit the headlines.

Even if economic use of the technique is a distant prospect, it has a decided advantage, Hörsler says:

"The crucial factor is that this form of energy is in harmony with nature, imposing no burden whatever on the environment. I feel it may be the only form of sunlight arc enough to meet the world's total annual energy requirements."

Solar energy is an opportunity of providing low-cost decentralised power supplies in developing countries that lack costly power grid infrastructure.

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Germany's first solar-powered boat, being demonstrated in Hamburg, uses 32 solar cells. It can travel at 8 kilometres an hour. It's a mere snip if you have 40,000 marks to spare.

(Photo: Bernd Reuter)

## Bonn hesitates as Ariane makes comeback

**DIE WELT**  
WORLDWIDE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL NEWS

The successful launching of an Ariane 3 carrier rocket from Kourou, French Guiana, has brought Europe back to the fore in the satellite business.

After a succession of failures and a spectacularly aborted launching in May 1986 the 19th launching of the European rocket was a complete success at the second attempt.

Sixteen minutes after take-off the rocket put its two satellites, Australia's Ascent K3 and the European ECS-4, into orbit.

In November an Ariane is to launch another German satellite, TV-SAT, and put it into a geostationary orbit.

Ariane has thus regained its status as the West's only operational satellite launcher vehicle, a status it held for four months after the January 1986 Challenger catastrophe.

But the competition has grown tougher. Both Moscow and Peking offer bargain basement prices to launch satellites on board their Proton and Long March carrier rockets.

The Bonn government has postponed major decisions on space research and development that were due to be taken in the next 10 days, according to a reply to a parliamentary question tabled by the Greens.

A decision must be reached on three major Western European space projects, on their finances and on a rearrangement of German space research activities.

In effect Bonn must arrive at decisions that will commit it on space research policy for the next decade or two and involve investment expenditure of at least DM25bn.

The three European projects are the Ariane 5, the Columbus space station and the Hermes shuttle.

From the mid-1990s the Ariane 5 will, if all goes well, launch payloads of up to 20 tonnes. The Columbus is planned as a firm feature of the proposed US space station.

Ariane 5, Columbus and the European space shuttle, which between them

Continued on page 13

## ■ THE ARTS

## Newspaper rivalry lends respectability to graffiti

Hamburg commuter rolling stock is getting a burst of colour. Carriages on the underground railway system and some of the city's buses are being painted by spraycan graffiti artists sponsored by two newspapers, *Morgenpost*, a shrill tabloid owned by Gruner + Jahr, has hired a team of women to paint the trains; its rival, *Bild-Zeitung*, an equally shrill broadsheet owned by the Springer group, has got schoolchildren and scout groups to paint the buses. Looking behind the paint to get the story in *Karlheinz Schmidt*, writing in *Die Zeit*, an unshill broadsheet owned neither by Gruner + Jahr nor by Springer.

Three years ago, in a venture that was as spectacular as it was absurd, the pop magazine *Wiener* hired two New York spraycan artists to decorate a railway carriage in the Austrian capital with graffiti.

That used to be regarded as vandalism: this time it was legal — but more decorative than authentic.

Graffiti, the spirit of the age sprayed boldly from a can, cannot simply be transplanted. Once they are transferred to the bright lights of publicity or to private art galleries, artists who paint underground train carriages lose more than anonymity.

Their messages usually containing radical views are reduced to harmless

bourgeois neoclassicism. It is graffiti for domestic use.

The *Morgenpost*, a Hamburg newspaper owned by Gruner + Jahr wants both to steal a march on the city's rival Springer Group newspapers and also to be taken seriously on art.

So it decided to kill two birds with one stone by launching an advertising campaign — by painting train carriages. It was soon followed by Springer's *Bild-Zeitung*, which has gone for the city's buses.

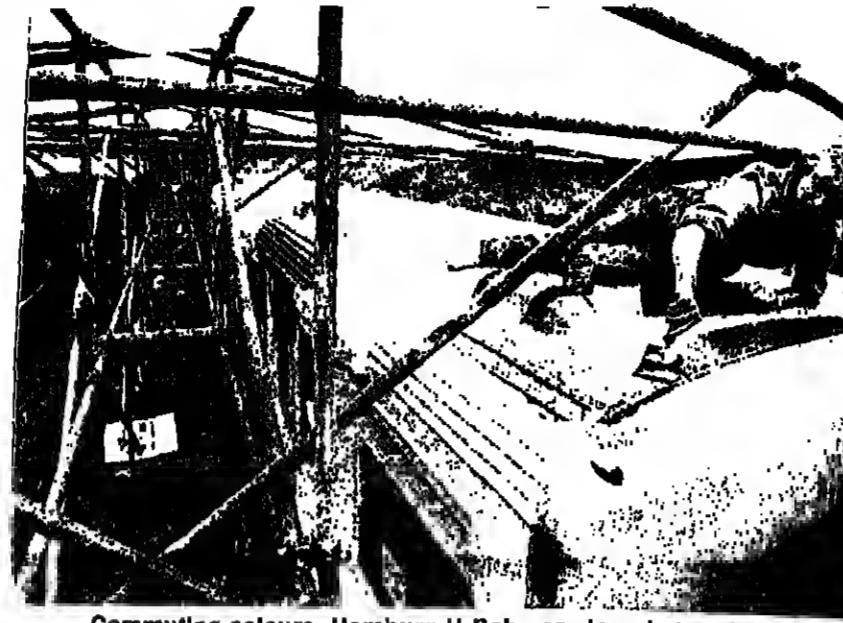
*Morgenpost* hired neither self-taught spraycan artists nor college-trained trendies to do the painting. Its artists are all women. It was a controversial decision. Exhibition organiser Peter Rutherford, whose idea it was, says women are underrepresented in art in the public sector. To redress the balance is nothing if not fair!

The first "art trains" have now added a splash of colour to the city's U-bahn network. A funfair was held to mark the handover of the first 36 carriages to the travelling public.

Twenty-one women artists from 11 cities are transforming 55 carriages into works of art on wheels.

They include fairly well-known artists such as Renate Anger from Berlin, Bettina Semmer from Hamburg and twotime Kassel Documenta award-winner Jenny Holzer from New York.

Then there are talented newcomers



Commuting colours. Hamburg U-Bahn carriage being decorated. (Photo: Gruner + Jahr)

or relative unknowns such as Gudrun Differenz from Frankfurt, Eva Ohlou from Cologne and Bente Sprethoff from Berlin.

"What we want," *Morgenpost* editor Wolfgang Clement announced when the art show on wheels was launched, "is to provide a view of work by contemporary women artists."

There were few better opportunities of transposing art from the museum to everyday life than to use the coachwork of commuter trains.

He could hardly have then known that his newspaper's art trains were to feature virtually every aspect and variety of contemporary art. Hardly a technique, a style or an idea now seems to be missing.

Figurative motifs by Ursel Frank from Frankfurt roll alongside ornamental work by Sabine Werner from Düsseldorf.

He is reported as saying: "I'll be delighted to see on the day..."

The *Morgenpost* pretends to rely on Ruthenberg, an art expert who makes point of having selected his artists without the supervisor or interference of an advisory panel or a jury.

He had to use the gift of the gab, doing nothing to offer his artists other than a DM500 fee and DM32 a day in expenses.

Editor Clement says the U-Bahn advertising space will cost "well under DM1m." So the transport department can congratulate itself on this whiff, whereas the artists are unlikely to catch more than a cold in the damp and draughty locomotive sheds and sidings.

At times more is tested than the powers of imagination of Hamburg commuters. Their tolerance is tested by "first food" artists Renate Kirchheim and Monika Ratering from Bremen.

They have joined forces to decorate their carriages with juicy, larger-than-life hamburgers.

The brilliant red ketchup and soggy hamburger rolls are draped round the carriage windows, transforming the passengers inside into the pure beef filling.

Some might call this good, clean fun. Others might see it as effrontery. It certainly falls not far short of poor taste and is, fortunately, the exception.

Censorship has happened, but it was accidental is no more.

The Hamburg city transport department, which runs the trains and hires out advertising panels on the rolling stock, was blissfully unaware of the existence of action art and "happenings."

Its officials had to be given a briefing in modern art history before the women artists were allowed to get back to work with paint and brush.

Contemporary art on wheels is to roll round Hamburg for a year, adding colour and providing food for thought.

Some carriages are painted in painstaking detail, others in grand gestures of the brush. All art prescribed in what Peter Rutherford calls homoeopathically infinitesimal doses.

This is a reference to the fact that trains only stop for a minute or so, so travellers get only a glimpse of each carriage. Yet the idea may catch on.

Other art-minded Hamburg firms keen to combine image-boosting and art promotion could do worse than follow

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That is a point which is surely more deserving of consideration than pointless discussion about trains, or "metatoy," as Clement puts it, being painted by women.

"Whether the envisaged produc-

tion friction between a traditional male world and women's art is a reality or was merely a hare-brained idea," writes Ruthenberg in his dossier, "will be seen when all the carriages have been painted."

So the project can be reviewed in October. Fair enough! Or is it?

Karlheinz Schmidt

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 18 September 1987)

## ■ FILMS

## German director reads a book and goes deep into America's south

### SONNTAGSBLATT

First Wim Wenders went to the United States. Then Volker Titz *Drum* Schröder followed. He has now been searching for material for two and a half years.

His first film in America was Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*, the classic story of Willy Loman, a lower middle class failure who becomes a victim of the American Dream.

Schöder's new film, *A Gathering of Old Men*, is set in the deep south of Scarlett O'Hara country, but it is a modern powwow.

As an art form cinema tends more than most to feed off myths, or myths in the form of anti-myths. And it's precisely in the point where the American Dream runs up against reality that Schöder seems to find his material.

It doesn't much matter how they go about it. The point of the exercise — advertising apart — is that the buses have a bright and cheerful look.

This is to be ensured by a panel of public figures who will judge all entries. Ingo von Münch, Hamburg's new arts senator, clearly has qualms about brushing up his art sense by kind permission of the Axel Springer AG.

He is reported as saying: "I'll be delighted to see on the day..."

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Other art-minded Hamburg firms keen to combine image-boosting and art promotion could do worse than follow

Richard Widmark plays sheriff Maple, the investigator of the shooting. To his surprise he finds himself confronted by 18 proud old blacks with nothing else to lose. They all claim responsibility for the deed and in doing so take a stand for the first time in their lives white liberal plantation owner ends up having a relationship with Lou Dimes, a journalist reporting the case. The actors carry the film, especially the performances of Louis Gosset Jr. as Mathu and Richard Widmark.

It's a film about change in the south which, like that in the film, is slow, it's very much a European film and a very American theme.

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Upright or just a gathering? Schöder's *A Gathering of Old Men*.

(Photo: Filmverlag der Autoren)

## Return of Fritz Lang and the idea of the doppel-gänger

Berlin's notorious fame has been recorded on film like a Prussian mind in one of Schinkel's buildings.

Three films by Fritz Lang from the 1920s, which were long thought to have been lost have been rediscovered. What is their meaning?

One was found in Brazil and the other in Amsterdam. Both can be seen at the Berlin and the cinema exhibition. This is a special contribution from the German Cinematheque Foundation to the anniversary.

There was a certain tension in the air at the Gropius-Bau film theatre, a few steps away from the world's most famous wall.

The visitors had come to see Lang's *Kampf der Herzen*. This was a joint production of Lang's together with Thea von Harbou. Like *Mabuse* a year later, it is very much a picture of the times. The foundation also put on an exciting report about the state of film then and what was being developed.

Everyone knows that the fantastic genre was characteristic of German cinema.

In one scene, the camera hovers over with a hand held camera the graves of old slaves and then onto a river stressing that which is the south of such importance. The land on which they work.

The story is about the shooting of a white by a black. Schöder tells us right at the beginning who did it. A black called Charlie, on the run from Beau, a white landlord farmer, shoots him dead in self-defence before the cabin of a black sharecropper called Mathu.

Charlie, a young plantation owner, calls together 17 other old blacks to protect Mathu from being lynched by whites. She believes he is the only one courageous enough to have done it.

Charlie succeeds in mobilising the old black men into revolting. Something that they have wanted to do all their lives.

So the project can be reviewed in October. Fair enough! Or is it?

Karlheinz Schmidt

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 18 September 1987)

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## ■ MEDICINE

## Laboratory fight against parasite which inhabits a tenth of mankind

The author, Renate Ries, is a biologist and journalist. For this article, which investigates research into amoebiasis, a disease affecting huge numbers of people in tropical and sub-tropical countries, she won third prize in a Science Reporter competition run by the Bonn Ministry of Science and Technology.

**E**ntamoeba histolytica is a micro-organism that preys on red blood corpuscles and causes an illness called amoebiasis. Dysentery is a symptom.

The amoeba lives as a parasite in the intestines of an estimated 480 million people — every 10th person in the world. Whoever has the amoeba has amoebiasis. But only between 8 and 10 per cent show the symptoms — dysentery.

Dysentery is known in Germany only as a complaint brought back by travellers from tropical and sub-tropical countries. But it is a danger to everybody in those countries.

Julia Walsh of Harvard says at least 40,000 people worldwide died of it in 1981. Richard Guerrant of the University of Virginia says the figure is twice as high. No-one knows for sure. There are no reliable data.

Biology student Claudia Walter, a member of an Osnabrück University team investigating the amoeba, says: "With today's techniques entamoeba histolytica is often either not diagnosed as the culprit or it is suspected of being to blame when it isn't."

She is working on a better diagnostic technique based on a new technology that can make the characteristic features of each and every cell visible.

Her aim is to produce a detailed description of the germ. For comparison she uses non-pathogenic entamoebae, similar micro-organisms that do man no harm.

Originally isolated from reptiles or sewage, they are now bred in test tubes full of brown liquid nutrient.

Entamoeba flourishes on a diet of yeast extract, predigested protein, beef serum and 18 vitamins. Unlike entamoeba histolytica, they leave red blood corpuscles alone.

It alone relishes a Dracula diet. A glance through the microscope is sufficient to identify the culprit, which can clearly be seen to digest its diet of red blood corpuscles.

### Extreme-right campaign

Continued from page 3

now be concentrating on the March 1988 Baden-Württemberg state assembly polls. In 1968 the NPD polled 9.8 per cent in Baden-Württemberg and had 12 assemblymen in Stuttgart for a four-year period.

The NPD was founded in 1964 and peaked between 1966 and 1969 when its candidates were elected to seven of the 11 state assemblies.

In the late 1960s it benefited strongly from protest voters dissatisfied with the 1966-69 Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats and from the first major recession in the Federal Republic's history.

In the 1969 general election it polled 1.4 million votes, or 4.3 per cent, and thus failed to make the five per cent minimum.

In subsequent state assembly elections the NPD lost all seats previously gained.

dpa  
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 15 September 1987)

Once identified in a patient's stool, the diagnosis is clear and incontrovertible. The patient is suffering from dysentery.

Its most frequent symptoms are slimy, blood-spattered diarrhoea, inflammation of the intestinal wall and abscesses of the liver.

That is why the rogue amoeba is called histolytic, or tissue-destroying. Instead of making do with intestinal nutrient, it prefers human body cells and blood corpuscles.

It attacks the intestinal wall and penetrates the tissue. It finds its way almost all over the body, leaving in its trail of abscesses. If not treated, they usually lead to death.

Infection can be extremely painful — even for the Osnabrück microbiologists. Yet they wear neither masks nor gloves in handling the parasites.

Are they thoughtlessly running a health risk? "The risk of contracting amoebiasis here in the laboratory is virtually zero," says biologist Folker Keler.

He studied the subject before joining the research team two years ago. "En-

taebe is only infectious when surrounded by a thick cyst and transformed into a cyst."

If the cyst is swallowed it will survive the gastric acid and find its way into the intestine, where it sheds its coat and resumes its mobility.

These are facts he checked in scientific literature. "Infectious cysts," he adds, "are only formed in the parasite's natural environment, the intestine. In laboratory conditions it is unable to do so."

So the naked test-tube amoeba can do no harm, whereas they can wreak havoc if they reach the intestine.

In the past it has been difficult to prove their existence there, but a test devised by Claudia Walter has made them easier to spot.

Her new test clearly shows whether the patient has excreted the parasite and whether the stool contains other, non-pathogenic entamoebae.

Suspects are identified by means of a single characteristic identified by molecular specialists: monoclonal antibodies

that identify alien cells and substances in the amoeba by their individual structure and trigger their removal.

Monoclonal antibodies are generated by the descendants of a single cell, identical and thus recognise the same structure. In the diagnostic test they cover the rogue cell, attach themselves to it and are coloured.

This colour betrays the invisible invader, which is then identified — although that alone does not prove it is to blame for the patient's diarrhoea.

Most infections the parasite causes are harmless. It attacks its host in only one case in 10. Monoclonal antibodies spot aggressive characteristics of the distinction is important. Fighting harmless entamoebae can do the patient nothing but harm.

These antibodies are not yet ready available. The WHO has declared the development an urgent research task and funds it, but too few scientists are engaged in this research sector.

When doctors and research scientists from all over the world attended the ninth international congress on infectious and parasitic diseases in Munich in July 1986, only two speakers had anything to say about amoebiasis. Each spoke for about 10 minutes.

Renate Ries  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 17 September 1987)

### Trend to hormones instead of drugs to treat cancer

Cancer research is turning increasing to hormone treatment instead of cytotoxic, or drug, treatment of malignant tumours. The aim is to harness the body's own defences to fight the disease.

The new approach was one of the many topics talked about at the third international congress on hormones and cancer, in Hamburg.

Attended by over 1,500 specialists, it was the first international cancer congress held in Germany for half a century.

Congress chairman Professor Gerhard Nagel, Göttingen, left no doubt as to the importance of new theories. "Cancer research," he said, "is at the brink of a fascinating turning-point."

It would, he said, be a while before the striking laboratory findings found their way into an effective therapy, but the principle of the new research approach to cancer sounds convincing.

Instead of being treated by radiation and toxins, malignant tumours are to be beaten by the body's own weapons, harnessing anti-hormones to treat hormone-based tumours such as breast cancer.

Medical specialists check the tumour cells for hormone receptors that respond, say, to oestrogen or progesterone.

These receptors can either be blocked by anti-hormones or hormone synthesis can be restricted or brought to a halt. Tumour growth can thus be halted.

In the past women cancer patients have had ovaries and even pituitary glands removed to interrupt the hormone influx. Given what is now known about hormone treatment, this is seldom necessary.

Effective hormone therapy, said Professor Heinrich Maass, Hamburg, presupposes the existence of hormone receptors.

Hamburg experience had shown hormone treatment to be feasible for about half the women over 50 whose breast cancer had already spread to the lymph glands in the armpit.

Professor Kurt Possinger, Munich, complained that many doctors prescribed hormone treatment without receptor checks. That was no substitute for chemotherapy.

Hormone treatment, he said, was neither a harmless alternative nor an alternative with no side-effects to chemotherapy. Far from it.

Hormones are extremely problematic substances that in some cases can have substantial side-effects, such as depression.

Besides, what side-effects does it have in high doses?

Richard Petz, Oxford, damped scientific optimism by noting that tried and trusted treatments must not be abandoned until new methods had been definitely shown to be better.

Professor Marc E. Lippman of the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda,

supplied the data arranged in see-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound. Indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;  
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;

Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;

Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

DM25bn by the year 2000. The Bonn coalition plans to arrive at a decision next month. It stressed in its parliamentary reply that "German participation in space research and the development of space technology is essential and justifiable on both economic and technological and scientific and social grounds."

Bonn will thus agree in principle to join the three large-scale Esa projects, but possibly not in keeping with the present schedule and within the proposed cost framework.

Anato Johansen

(Die Welt, Bonn, 17 September 1987)

Continued from page 3

will cost an estimated DM25bn, to be developed by Esa, the European Space Agency.

Esa, with an annual budget of about DM3bn, is also engaged in a comprehensive unmanned research programme and has drawn up plans until the end of the century that will cost about DM60bn in all.

The Federal Republic of Germany would be expected to foot roughly 30 per cent of the bill, so when national space research spending is borne in mind Bonn will need to invest at least

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THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

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## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

## New insulation material 'key to getting rid of damp'

DIE WELT

Welt am Sonntag

## ■ HORIZONS

## Honeymoon at 80 a recipe for vitality

**Saarbrücker Zeitung**

**H**ans Kopp sits the breakfast table, goes shopping, and cooks the lobster or Berliner Blätterte (a type of meatball). His devotion to his wife would make you think Hans and Maria were newly married.

And so they are. At 81. Last year, they were the oldest couple to get married in West Germany.

It is a trend. More and more young people are living together without bothering to get married while more older people, either widowed or never married, are getting married.

In 1984, the number of marriages where one or more partners were over 60 was up 12 per cent in the previous year: there were 1,115 men were between 65 and 70 and 2,574 over 70. There were 2,830 women between 60 and 65 and 1,196 over 65. One 65-year-old woman married a 29-year-old man.

Hans Kopp first met Maria Miesen when he and his first wife were in Lisbon 22 years ago. He was a civil servant responsible for protocol and culinary matters at the West German Embassy in Lisbon and Frau Miesen also worked at the Embassy. The Kopp couple maintained contact with Frau Miesen and met her regularly.

Hans Kopp says that when his wife died two years ago, his wife told him to marry Maria. On 4 November last year, they were married in a civil ceremony in

Continued from page 11

every intimacy except Japanese, or that the actors fail to reach those standards of elegance which the Japanese would.

What is does lack is a disciplined narration and a sharp and precise application of cinematic techniques. And yet this is where Lang's strength usually is.

There is really only one surprise. Certain use of the camera which he later used in later films turn up here for the first time. He uses inside-shots which look outwards as a counter-balance to effects of interior space.

Shots such as these are a direct result of the influence of Japanese decor, which in their makeup resemble still-life paintings. Once can see with Ozu a view behind interior rooms which give one the impression of seeing a miniature garden.

In this way Lang confronted the limits of painting and the dimensions of film.

It would appear that with the help of Schiele and Klimt, Lang found his way to film-making via painting.

Hopefully the money which has been raised the Berlin anniversary will last out to help restore a third discovered film by Lang, *Das Wundernde Bild*, which was also discovered in Brazil. It has a second title, *Madonna im Schnee*.

Bunuel, the late Spanish surrealist director, referred to the tendencies of both films in which forces are engaged in internece struggle against one another, as a jiving at the navel. Perhaps another variation of the old doppelgänger theme being brought out by the silver screen.

*Frieda Grafe*  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung,  
Munich, 27 September 1987)

Godesberg. Their honeymoon was spent in the groom's home town of Herbrechtingen, in Baden-Württemberg about 30 miles from Ulm, where they were married again in a church ceremony by a Franciscan priest. It was Maria Kopp's first marriage. "Nobody wanted me," jokes this witty, self-confident woman. They admit to differences of opinion, but say life would be boring without them.

Hans Kopp is a cavalier of the old school. He secretly leaves pralines in his cupboard and surprises her with cordon bleu meals. She leaves the kitchen entirely to him, she says. He reads the newspaper to her because her eyesight is bad.

They have no money problems and each contributes 500 marks a month for groceries so that, when he goes shopping, he doesn't have to worry about cost. Quality is what is important.

Geriatric experts say that old people need attention, recognition and tenderness. Hans and Maria Kopp have managed it. For others it is not so easy. Loneliness is for some old people too much to take, writes Simone de Beauvoir.

She says that in France, suicide among old people comprises three quarters of all suicides. Up to 55 years, the rate was 51 suicides per 100,000 of the population; over 55 it climbed to 158 per 100,000. De Beauvoir says in her book, *Das Alter*, that society should take a more human attitude towards old people.

The fact is that it is not so easy for most old people to marry like Hans and Maria Kopp did. In most cases the children oppose it, although the motive is not as self-interested as might be thought. The main reason is a social taboo, that getting married again just isn't done.

Gertrud Janssen has been the head of an old people's home in Bonn since 1978. She says she is not occasionally asked if mother or father has not been

But things calmed down and both couples are now fully accepted.

*Barbara Frandsen*

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 17 September 1987)



Back to school for a 108-year-old. Pater Schmitt, the old man in the Saar, returns to the school at Mattlach-Orecholz which he first attended a century ago. The children presented him with a schoolbag full of schnaps and cigarettes.

## Brass-knuckles granny comes back fighting

**Kieler Nachrichten**

**A** 65-year-old Munich woman has into a spot of bother over her habit of carrying a set of brass knuckles in her handbag.

The lady, whose name has only been given as Cäcilie L., was caught as she went through the check-in at Munich airport. Brass knuckles are regarded as an offensive weapon. Any possessing a set can be charged, convicted and punished.

Cäcilie L.: "I didn't know that. I had so often heard about old people being attacked and robbed and all I wanted to do was protect myself."

Certainly there is no way she could have known that her case would turn into a minor affair of state. The public prosecutor, the attorney-general, the Bavarian Minister of Justice and the petition committee of the Bavarian assembly have all become involved.

After Cäcilie L. was held at the airport, she was charged and then told by the state prosecution that the case would be closed if she paid a fine of 250 marks.

But when this decision was made, she was in hospital and didn't receive the notification. By the time she was home again and had read the mail, it was too late: the payment deadline had been and gone.

So Cäcilie L. turned for help to the Bavarian Minister of Justice, Mathilde Burghofer-Weitbauer, saying she received only a small pension and should not be punished so heavily for what, after all, is an excusable error of judgment.

The city's research into poverty has drawn criticism as well as praise. Caritas, the charity, refused to comment on a row which broke out over its conclusions. We're not saying anything, it said. "This study has already done Essen enough damage."

The city administration believes that if poverty is to be beaten in the long term, awareness about the causes of social problems needs to be raised.

One of the main causes which the study pointed a finger at is unemployment, which is growing, and the resultant dependency on social welfare.

In March 1986 32,802 people in Essen were on welfare. Already this year it has climbed to 38,363. It now turns out

growth in claims for assistance are those which are already burdened with the highest amount of claims.

An examination of 50 areas of the city showed that 21 had figures which were above average. With the exception of one area they all formed together a block in the north, north-east and east of the community.

The district of Ahlen, where 52,000 people live, is one example. More than 10 per cent, 5,900, live on social welfare.

She will, for example, be able to use a hat pin. These can inflict severe damage on an attacker but have the advantage of being regarded as an offensive weapon.

*W.P. Schaefer*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 September 1987)



A fair Kopp. Hans and Maria Kopp at home.

(Photo: Barbara Frandsen)

come a little "disoriented" because he or she is talking about getting married again.

She says with regret that the old taboo is still there. It is often a matter of "what will the friends and relatives say?"

The late Simone de Beauvoir said in her book that society forces the great majority of old people to such a low quality of life that the words "old" and "poor" mean just about the same thing.

She said retirement offers old people new opportunities; at that very time when a person is freed from the pressures of a working life, the means for using leisure constructively is withdrawn.

The pensioner is sentenced to vegetate in loneliness and boredom, a gondor-for-nothing."

She says that in France, suicide among old people comprises three quarters of all suicides. Up to 55 years, the rate was 51 suicides per 100,000 of the population; over 55 it climbed to 158 per 100,000. De Beauvoir says in her book, *Das Alter*, that society should take a more human attitude towards old people.

The minister passed the case to the attorney-general's office and it was passed on further to the state prosecution. Where it was decided to proceed in the public interest."

The case emerged into the open through the petition committee of the Bavarian assembly to which Cäcilie L. turned. The head of the committee recommended that the prosecution should continue. The accused had up until now been a respectable woman and posed no threat to the public.

But justice was not to be swayed. It must remain by its principle that the law must be applied equally to all, regardless if the offender was a pimp or a grandmother. Everyone must face the consequences.

But Cäcilie L. was not about to give up, either. She went on the attack and laid a complaint against the officers who laid the prosecution in the first place.

Now the case has generated greater public interest than the public prosecution ever expected.

But in the future, whatever her fate at the hands of a court of law, Cäcilie L. will not have to do without some weapon to defend herself with in an emergency.

She will, for example, be able to use a hat pin. These can inflict severe damage on an attacker but have the advantage of being regarded as an offensive weapon.

*W.P. Schaefer*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 September 1987)

## ■ FRONTIERS

## Study of urban poor hits at planned spending cuts

**DIE WELT**

A family with two children of say, 7 and 11, have to make do with DM1,174 a month. In addition it receives rent and heating allowances.

"My own experience has shown me that the children are usually the victims," says Bussfeld. The financial difficulties lead, he added, "to rows in the family, and at sometime the marriage breaks down. The mother then ends up coming to us with her children."

The city is short of cash and is planning cuts, even in already hard-hit areas.

Sahine Reicherz went out to find out more about urban poverty in general and that in Essen in particular.

She discovered signs usually associated with areas of unemployment. She found customers in pubs in the early morning, violence at youth centres and racist slogans on walls.

But the growing poverty itself wasn't noticeable at first glance. People were not marching in indignation in the streets. Instead they tended to look upon poverty and unemployment as signs of personal failings and kept the fact to themselves or within their families.

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The city administration believes that if poverty is to be beaten in the long term, awareness about the causes of social problems needs to be raised.

In 1983 Essen spent only DM22m on social welfare payments. By 1986 this had climbed to DM26.7m. Since last year the city has lost about DM300m in turnover.



Battling time around the corner. But which corner?

(Photo: Sven Simon)

It lost DM145m in income from trading tax, DM21m from agriculture and new proposals on taxation are threatening it with further losses of DM38.5m.

The city is now being forced to plan more cuts in all ready hard hit areas. It is now thinking about making more cuts in areas like kindergartens.

Most people believe none should be closed.

And even a mere examination of the possibilities has led to protests by fathers and mothers at the town hall. They object to the degrading of kindergartens into "detention centres."

On first inspection the kindergarten problem in Essen is not so bad. The city says that facilities should cover the needs of at least 75 per cent of the population.

But apart from the fact that kindergartens have long waiting lists many districts are being run badly. Kanterberg on the north side is an example. There are places for 408 children — 44 places fewer than laid down in education department regulations.

The city has a budget deficit of DM135m, which has forced cut backs all round. City spokesman Ulrich Weinstock has complained that the communal self-administration is gradually becoming run and absurd.

He has calculated that the cost of the youth and social departments will cost the city about DM536m.

If one adds the personnel costs to that then more than half of the overall budget of DM2.4bn has already been reached.

"People here, he says, "tend to be apathetic rather than aggressive."

Although the attitude to unemployment has changed, the project leaders

point out, that the problem of unemployment will be dealt with primarily in the family, if it's going to be at all.

The goal of the project is to give people a feeling of community. But since 23 per cent of the residents are immigrants, this has not been easy.

In the beginning it led to enormous conflicts. It took four years before the residents were able to mix casually with each other.

The many sited offer at the "Holzhause Beisen", named after a place in Katenburg, has given people the feeling that they can share their problems with others.

The project consists of more than help programmes but also embraces entertainment, creativity and learning units. People are more prepared now in talk with others and to accept help from them. The immigrant community is becoming steadily more native. It's noticeable that in comparison to previous years more women are taking the initiative in tackling problems in the family.

Peter Schüle is responsible for coordinating the work with foreign immigrants. He found out that unemployment among immigrants is mainly a teenage problem. They usually do not have the necessary qualifications or training possibilities.

Therefore the promoting of economic development is the key idea in the town hall now. Local enterprises should be enticed into staying and the place made attractive to new ones.

According to Weinstock, the city spokesman, between 1983 and 1986, 21 hectares of land could have been sold for commercial purposes. This could have created 1,481 new jobs and secured 3,712 existing ones. But in the end DM140m worth of investment was created.

This year 15 hectares of land have been sold. This has created 2,100 jobs and investments of DM65m. Weinstock would like to be able to more in this field. But the department is running into financial restrictions.

The federation and the state are now being called upon to reform the way local government is financed. All the same Weinstock is convinced of the study's usefulness. After all it does help to establish how much leeway he has. Apart from that, existing plans have to be checked anyway and new ones drawn up to account for adjustments.

Admittedly all this is no solution. But what was it that the study said? If local government cuts back on its services they will only make problems worse. Lack of assistance hits the weakest members of society the hardest. This only makes the poor even poorer.

*Marina Schlingmann*  
(Die Welt, Bonn, 14 September 1987)